MANY PRESBYTERIANS WILL MEET IN SARATOGA THIS WEEK.

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY TO HAVE ANOTHER

EVANGELIZATION OF THE MODERATOR.

Saratoga, N. Y., May 12.—During the heresy trial Professor Charles A. Briggs at Washington last May, Professor Smith, of Lane Seminary, sat with Briggs's family and intimate friends in the taking careful note of every argument, and preparing for a similar ordeal this He was then under suspension in the presbytery of Cincinnati, and the Ohio Synod confree that judgment. Next week he comes before the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church at its session here, and will renew his

"If I were Dr. Smith," said a Presbyterian of the moderately liberal school to The Tribune corre-I would do this: I would go to Saratoga, make a brief statement-a very brief one-and then let the General Assembly do what it pleased. I am not sure what course Dr. Smith will take, but he is not naturally a fighter. The very arguments which were brought out so prominently against Dr. to the effect that he was pugnacious, Briggs, to the effect that he was pugnacious, will all fall flat now, for Dr. Sinith is of an extremely gentle spirit, and is in no sense a fighter than the sense and difference. I fear." But that makes no difference, I fear."

Saratoga Springs, with a population of 13,000, many finely appointed hotels and numerous ex-cellent boarding-houses, can comfortably entertain This fact, added to its realth-giving waters, its dry air and beautiful surof the country. Already twelve large gatherings have engaged quarters for this summer. Previous that year Gideon Putnam, who had a prophetic timber where Congress Hall and the Grand Union now stand, and in the next year he erected Unio of visitors to the springs. When the frame was stare at what they called "Putnam's folly." By 1829 there were forty or lifty houses in the village, with a school population of 104 children between the ages of five and sixteen years.

Next Thursday morning at 11 o'clock the first of the 196th General Assembly will be held. G. Craig, professor in the McCormick Theologica Seminary, of Chicago, will preach the annual sermon. Dr. Craig's sermons and speeches, especially his address to President and Mrs. Cleveland at the reception of the Assembly in Washington last year,

Following the sermon, which will undoubtedly take up some line of current thought, will come the election of the Moderator, to serve during the ten days of the Assembly. Judging from the expe lences of the last three or four years, and especially in view of the decisive vote against Dr. Briggs at tor will be less liberal than Dr. Green, Dr. or two conservative delegates to Washington Assembly met in Saratoga, the conservatives stood on the lawn and listened to the speeches through the windows; that was as near as they got to the platform-even Dr. John Hall, the pastor of the est influential church, received too small a vot-

At Detroit the New-York delegation was nearly renly divided, but at Portland and Washington is liberals stood little show. This year the conservatives elected a solid delegation, not even as alternate being chosen who was not known to be a conservative of the conservatives—at least this opinion of those who were not elected Again Dr. John Hall was one of the non-elect

For four years the meetings of the Assembly have been unusually exciting. Revision claimed the as professor to a new chair in Union Theologica ry was the exciting topic at Detroit, Judge of his speech; at Portland and at Washington the heresy trial of Dr. Briggs occupied more time than the work of all the Presbyteries for the previous twelve months; this year another hereey trial is on the docket—that of Henry Preserved Smith, professor at Lane Theological Semin wy, one of Dr. Briggs's defendants at Detroit and an earnest advocate of the principles for which Dr. Briggs was suspended last year.

THE SMITH HERESY CASE UP TO DATE. The utterances which were the occasion of the heresy trial at Cincinnati were called out by the Inaugural Address of Dr. Briggs. On the first reports of that address, and before its full text had appeared, resolutions were offered in the cinnati Presbytery, overturing the General Assembly to veto his election as professor of Biblical theology. Professor Smith opposed the resolutions on the ground that the full text of the inaugura had not appeared, and that the resolutions virtually pronounced on the soundness of a minister not un ier the jurisdiction of the Cincinnati Presbytery.

The resolutions were opposed on similar grounds by Professor L. J. Evans, who had been a member of the Presbytery for thirty years, and the most of that time a professor in Lane Seminary. The result was to postpone the resolutions to a later date. But a fierce attack was made on the professors in Lane Seminary in the next morning's "Commercial-Gazette." As the same time Professor Smith was tion." In view of the attack publicly made on the two professors, they agreed to ask that both might heard before the association. The result was two papers entitled "Biblical Scholarship" and "In-

ion," afterward published. Professor Evans received a call to Bala, Wales the same summer and accepted it, being largely moved by the hope that his health, which had been arious for some years, might be benefited. After he was dismissed, a committee was appointed he was accused of denying that the Holy Spirit so controlled the inspired writers of the Scriptures in their compositions of the Sacred Writings as to make their utterances absolutely truthful, i. e., free from error when interpreted in their natural and intended sense. He was further accused of denying the doctrine of Inspiration contained in the was found guilty, and was suspended from the min-lary until such a time as he should "make manifest to the satisfaction of the Presbytery his reand his solemn purpose no longer to teach or prop

OBLIGED TO GIVE UP HIS PROFESSORSHIP. told; the last General Assembly censured the Land professorship after ecclesiastical censure. The his case should be finally decided. Dr. Smith felt that he could not remain a professor without work and offered his resignation, which was accepted last July. In October his appeal was heard by the Synod of Ohlo. The Committee of Prosecution resisted it decided the principle involved in the case, and that me Synod could not disregard that precedent. The Synod, therefore, declined to sustain the appeal by a vote of 51 to 78, and he appealed to the Assembly. Due notice of appeal was given, and he now expects to be at Saratoga next week. A friend says that Dr. Smith has no plans further than to appear and argue the appeal if allowed. The indications now are, however, that the Assembly will refuse to entertain the appeal; at least that is the plan of Mr. McDougrall, who will be one of the most influential members.

Dr. Henry Preserved Smith was born in Troy. Ohio, October 22, 1847. In 1856 his parents removed to Dayton, Ohio, and he was graduated at the Dayton, the Milk School in 1864, at Amherst College, in 1852, and at Lane Theological Seminary in 1872. He also spent some years in studying at Leipsic. Since he returned, in 1877, he has had the whole charge of the Old Testament work in Lane Seminary. He was

Moving and House-Cleaning Days Are Upon Us==-Comfortless Men and Cross, Tired Out, Nervous Women.

Van Tromp, with a troom at his masthead, sailed up and down the Thames in defiance.

Brooms and dust rags are now putting house-holds everywhere into confusion.

The traditional time for moving and house-cleaning is upon us. Innumerable cases of weakneed nerves, exhausted strength and debility date from these days of feverish exertion, fret, and cold rooms.

Every good housewife, however, feels bound to risk health and strength in this annual struggle with dirt and dust.

But as a preparation for great bodily and mental strain, hosts of careful women build up

OUR CONSULAR SERVICE.

HOW IT ACCOMPLISHES ITS WORK AND WHERE IT FAILS.

IT LIKE THE ARMY

To the Editor of The Tribune. sular service I desire, speaking from the point stress at the outset upon one fact. That fact is siderations or prejudices from any consideration of the service as it exists at present and from

American trade and commerce and for the protection ion and preservation of the rights of American estiling or traveiling abroad. In practice the ser ustom-house, and of extremely doubtful utility

It should be remembered that, nuite contrary

matic character. Except in rare cases it has noth

case, accomplished stolling every three collections, and completely taken up by this work, and he has no opportunity the or the everyonement of these already excellent as great expense. No doubt many attempt of methods were the stolling of the collections would be worked to the collection of methods would be worked to find the control political futures. It is impossible for the State Department of the President to know the president of the collection of the

service may fulfill the ends for which it was devised is, first, men of a desirable kind; second, a permanent tenure, and third, the offering of sufficient pecuniary inducements to secure the right kind of candidates.

The result of the establishment of some such plan would be seen, not only in the improved personnel of the service, but would have upon the development of American commerce, by virtue of the assistance of trained intelligence. There is no reason why the consular service of the United States should not compare favorably with that of any other nation. Our patriotic pride would assure us that it would excel any other were it based on the same business principles. If the service is of any use at all why not make it of the greatest possible use? We have the material and the opportunity. Will we make the most of them? It remains to be seen. Certainly the need is an urgent one.

London, April 21, 1394.

EX-CONSUL.

"HEAR THE OTHER SIDE." NEBRASKA INDEBTED TO EASTERN CAPITAL FOR ITS PROSPERITY.

gregate to more than \$1,500,000, including interest hereon. The records show that only 412 have been fully satisfied and discharged. A large portion of these judgments were obtained by manufacturing Nearly all of the balance are in favor of merchants for provisions, wearing apparel, lumber, hardware sands of the above judgments have become "dor

worth of machinery, provisions, clothing and other necessaries of life have been contributed by manufacturers bloated bondholders and monopolists, I you please) and our home merchants to the people of this county, and, taking this one county as a criterion, am I not justified in the assertion that nore than \$20,000,000 worth of goods and merchan

stated sums at stated times. They are not paid in welve months, "if crops are good and prices right."
When this section was first settled by the home teader, Eastern manufacturers well knew that

lebts contracted and judgments obtained prior t ernment were void, not liens upon realty, and could elied entirely upon the honesty and good faith of resulted in the loss of millions of dollars, as above

ougs," they were not even solicited to borrow money prowed money to pay debts contracted as the result of mismanagement and lack of executive ability. Machinery was bought on credit and allowed to rot in the fields, which was replaced with the most modern and expensive implements on the market, all of which was paid for with written obligations or notes drawing 10 per cent interest. Many more mortgaged their farms for the purpose of buying adjoining property (they craved all the land "joining" their farms for miles around). Others used the money thus obtained to build houses, barns, fences, or for blooded horses, cattle and hogs. They had value, dollar for dollar, in the borrowed capital, which, judiciously expended, enhanced the value of their property tenfold.

above their liabilities; not half that number of bankers worth 15,000. The majority of farmers own better houses, horses and carriages, have more money on deposit in the banks, than any other class of possible. The hue and cry about farm mortgages and judgments is arrant nonsense, for the obligations were contracted voluntarily. Those who in an early day and since furnished the motive power, as it were, who made it possible for Nebraska in less than two decades to develop into a great and weathry Statethe victims of mispinced confidence—are to be condicied; but they bear their losses meekly, and I have yet to read a single newspaper article berating the farmers for their loability or refusal to pay just ob-

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the great street, to spit all over it; I say advisedly, to spit all over it! And every street is like unto it. parts of Fifth-ave, and other localities, where ladies and gentlemen live

HUNTING

How gratified one is, when in an elevated railroad car, or any other car, to hear a man hawk and to even excepting churches, or the Capitol at washington, that beautiful white marble building which is an ornament to Washington, and which any country would be justly proud to possess. How imposing from the outside, but rendered full of all uncleanliness, a veritable whited sepulchre, by the bestlal habit of spitting. I was informed yesterday by a patriotic American woman, not by any stretch of the imagination an Angio-maniac, that, on the early morning, after a debate in the House of Commons, she paid that building a visit, and that she was struck by the contrast in cleanliness between the Government houses of the two greatest nations in the world, Not a spittoon to be seen, and everything perfectly clean, and presenting the appearance of cleanly gentlemen having occupied it. It was not necessary for her to gather her dress from the floor.

But it is positively too disgusting a subject for discussion. It has been held that it is climatic. Why doesn't it affect ladies and gentlemen then? Aren't they subject to climatic influences? Every physician will proclaim the habit to be injurious to the health of the spitter. It is injurious from a sanitary point of view, inasmuch as the dred muous often carries with it disease when scattered to the winds and inhaled. Above all it is filthy.

New-York, May 7, 1894.

New-York, May 7, 1894.

MORE NEWS ABOUT MISS MARTINOT.

A REPORT THAT SHE IS TO BE MARRIED-THE

SALE OF HER GOODS GOES ON. There was a report yesterday that Miss Sadie

Martinot was to be married to Max Figman. Mr. Figman has been known chiefly as a comic opera ector, but also somewhat as a ganager. He was a member of the Casino company some time ago, and has figured in other companies and theatres in New-York within the last two or three years. He is now looking after Miss Martinot's business interests, and he is to manage her starring tour next season. Miss Martinot is at present the wife of Fred Stinson, but divorce proceedings are pending. When questioned about her engagement last night, month from now. After that I cannot say what will happen, but you can draw your own conclusions." Perhaps the reader is as well able to draw conclusions as the reporter.

Linen, books, furniture and other things which belonged to Miss Martinot were sold to the highest bidders yesterday at No. 9 West Twenty-eighth-st. It was the third day of the sale of her personal effects and the auction room was packed

effects and the auction room was packed with people. Some twenty hooks were sold first. They brought smail prices, the buyers not seeming to care much for histories of the world, musical works and that sort of reading.

Then came the linen. The bidding then was more enthusiastic, two of the pillow-cases bringing \$20 and one sheet \$18. An embroidered tablecloth was knocked down at \$28.

When the linen had all been sold Commissioner Hess dropped in and bid \$2 for an ivory paper cutter, but some one else bid \$2 75, and it was sold at that figure while the Commissioner was shaking hands with a friend. An old Moorish dagger with jewelled handle brought \$16. A French cabinet glass set of shelves sold for \$45, an old Venetian mirror \$40, a Dutch Marquetrie writing desk for \$70, a Dutch inlaid clock for \$155, an old venetian buffet for \$115 50 and a silver liquor bottle, for travelling, for \$33.

Lot No. 524 was a marble bust of Miss Martinot herself, life size, made by Androon. It is said to have cost \$550, and was knocked down for \$200. A bronze bust of Dante, by Corrier, brought only \$30. Twelve choice Dresden boulion cups and saucers, with golden figures, said to be a present from the Czar of Russia to the Duke of Piza, were sold for \$105, some \$200 less that Miss Martinot paid for them. To-morrow Miss Martinot's wardrobe will be sold, as well as her diamonds, which are now in the auctioneer's safe, insured for \$35,000.

THE ATLANTIC GARDEN THIS WEEK.

A number of changes have been made in the programme of the Atlantic Garden, No. 50 Bowery, for this week. Among the new attractions are Paul Stanly, comedian; the Alien sisters, "Pat" J. Ricks, M. Alfrina and Miss Mirtel Gina, "the Vienna singer." The Elite Lady Orchestra and the World's Fair prize orchestrion will play in the intermissions.

Ex-President Harrison will start for his home in Indianapolis to-morrow. He said to a Tribune reporter last evening that he had made no plans for the summer, and did not know whether he would go to Cape May or not. His health is excellent. He did some shopping yesterday morning, took a drive in the afternoon and spent the evening quietly at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

HOMES IN CONFUSION.

ordained to the Presbyterian ministry sine titulo by the Presbytery of Dayton in 1875. THE INSPIRATION OF THE BIBLE. Nearly as important as the heresy case last year the question of the "Inspiration of the Scriptures.

at Washington was the action of the Assembly of the question of the "Inspiration of the Scriptures," which is likely to be reviewed this year, as many object to the decision reached. Dr. W. C. Young, chairman of the Committee on Bills and Overtures, presented the following, which was adopted: "The General Assembly reaffirms the doctrine of the deliverance of the General Assembly of 1822, touching the inspiration of the Holy Scriptures, namely, that the original Scriptures of the Old and New Testaments, being immediately inspired by God, were without error; and in doing so the Assembly declares that the said deliverance cunuclates no new doctrine and imposes no new test of orthodoxy, but interprets and gives expression to what has always been the belief of the Church, taught in the Westminster Confession of Faith."

Dr. Herrick Johnson offered this substitute, which was laid on the table: "The Holy Scriptures of the Old and New Testaments are the very Word of God. They are immediately inspired by God. They are most necessary. By God's singular care and providence they have been kept pure in all ages, so that they are authentical. Their authority, for which they ought to be believed and obeyed, dependent wholly upon God, the Author thereof. And they are the only infallible rule of falin and practice."

After the deliverance had been adopted, Dr. John-

Two years ago, as a result of the discussion 'nion Seminary in standing by him, a committee was appointed to consider the relations theological seminaries to the General Assembly. Last year, Dr. Young, the chairman, submitted a report of progress, in which he informed the as-sembly of these plans:

minority reports, the imajority report being the favoring conservative action.

There has seldom been a year when so many men have stood ready to serve the Church as Mederator of the Assembly, Dr. S. A. Mutchmere, of Philadelphia; Dr. James Gardner, of Gloversville, of California,

lected. He has armost the entire Shool of New-York behind him to start with, and it is understood that his only formidable rival is Dr. Mutchmore.

Dr. Gardner was born in Ballymena, County Antrim, Ireland in 123. He comes from a long-continued and deeded Presbyterian lineage, who had the blood of the martyrs in their veins. After finishing his preparatory studies he received his course in the College of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in Ireland. Coming with his father's family to this country in 182, he was licensed in the summer of that year by the Old School Presbytery at Ogdensburg. N. Y., and took charge of the church at Hammond, where he remained for seventeen years. His next pastorate—about as long—was at Canton, also in the northern part of New-York, where he had a most successful and useful pastorate. In 1875 he received the degree of doctor of divinity from Hamilton College. The Presbytery of Ogdensburg was one of the first to overture the General Assembly in favor of re-union, and Dr. Gardner, in handing in the overture to the assembly in 182 was the first, and it is believed that he was the only one who spoke in favor of its adoption. Ten years later the two schools were one. Several young men from the church under his pastoral care have entered the ministry, and one or two of his sons are also successful in the Presbytery of Albany, and has been as successful here as in his former charges.

Before the churches of this State were united in a single Synod Dr. Gardner was moderator of the Synod of Central New-York. A writer said of him some years ago. "Dr. Gardner was moderator of the Synod of Central New-York A writer said of him some years ago. "Dr. Gardner was moderator of the Synod of Central New-York as mineral pastor." He is always intelligent and a diligent and successful pastor, always at work, presenting the truth instructively and strongly and with rice and varied linustration, and always insteading for hits habors in connection with the interest of education, or the advance

The Committee of Arrangements have anticipated every want of the visitors, and it is safe to infer that all those who come to Saratoga will have ever want met. The Local Committee have provided not only for all the men who are expected, but also for all the missionarfes and visitors. An important feature of the meeting will be the meet-

Church, of Baltimore. While a member of the Presbytery of New-York, in 1892, he cut short a visit to England in order to return in time for the opening of the trial of the charges against Professor Briggs, and at its conclusion voted not to sustain them. He is a commissioner to the present assembly. A volume entitled "Church Policy," selected and arranged by him from the writings of the late Irr. Charles Hodge, was published by the Messra Scribner in 1878. Mr. Durant is a man of large capacity and thorough culture, with scholarly tastes and more than ordinary ability as a writer and preacher. He is high-minded broadminded and generous. Those who know him best appreciate most fully his sterling qualities.

Commissioners who have attended any of the Saratoga assembles will rejoice to knew that Dr. Crocker is again bearing the burden of the arrangements. He has secured ample accommodations at low rates for double the number of delegates. There is room, without crowding wives and children, even for uncles and aunts and cousins. Since Aorii I he has been corresponting of only with the stated clerks of all the prabyteries, but also with all the commissioners and others who have signified their intention to be present seeking to suit individual tastes with desired accommodations and comforts while in Saratoga, and supplying each one of the more than 1,000 visitors expected with a card of la roduction to his house of entertainment. The main features of the syst m devised by Dr. Crocker in arranging for former meetings of the assembly in Saratoga have been adopted for the convenience of committees and visitors in later meetings of the body at other places. When the delegates arrive they will find Dr. Crocker, the genial and attentive host of the assembly, with every detail well in hand, making all the resources of Saratoga contribute to the comfort of every commissioner and visitor, and keeping all local facilities and conveniences in shape to expedite the assembly is business. He well deserves the title of "Archbishop,

A SULKY DOCK BOARD.

THEY STOP ALL CONSTRUCTION WORK

the "combine" which made such a muddle of the bill that the dredging companies have become

chairman, is to resume its sittings in this city. concealed delight flaunt in the faces of the taxnouncement interpreting the condition of the city under the new law. The announcement reads as follows:

In obschence to the provisions of Beiden's Dock aw, all work of construction on the North, East and Harlem rivers was stopped this afternoon by the Department of Docks. This includes the three sections of river wall on the North River, and one

watertown, and the third a foreigner living in Paris.

Mr. Phelan, the treasurer of the Dock Board, when seen yesterday said: "Well, what would you have us do? We certainly cannot be expected to do work by contract and to hire men to do work by day's labor at the same time. It is absolutely necessary, as any one can see, that if the law compels us to do work by contract we must discharge the men whom we have been employing to do the same work by day labor. It strikes me that that is a very simple proposition. There is no Tammany Hall trick about it whatever. We can't employ men and give the same work to contractors at the same time, can we? The Dock Board has striven to build for the city of New-York the best system of piers and bulkheads that it possibly could. In our opinion, it has been for the benefit of the city that we do it under our own supervision by men whom we hired ourselves. However, the subject has been so much discussed and I have so often expressed myself, as has every other member of the beard in regard to this matter, that it is felie. expressed myself, as has every other member of the board in regard to this matter, that it is idle the board in regard to this matter, that it is to do it now. We shall try to do the very best we can under the existing law, regardless of what we think should have been done or should have not been done in regard to the bill. Our sole and only object is to give a good system of docks in New-York.

"It strikes me however as a trifle inconsistent

docks in New-York.

"It strikes me, however, as a trifle inconsistent to pass a bill forcing us to give out the work of building piers and buildeneds by contract and then to abuse us for discharging the men that we have employed by the day."

THE PRESIDENT LEAVES WASHINGTON. HE HAS STARTED ON A HUNTING AND FISHING

TRIP ALONG THE ATLANTIC COAST. Washington, May 12.-The President, accompanied by Secretaries Gresham and Carlisle and Com-mander Evans, boarded the lighthouse tender Maple at 5.30 o'clock this afternoon and sailed down the Potomac. A large store of provisions was sent Potomac. A large store of provisions was sent aboard the little tender, and it was said at the White House this evening that the party would not return for ten or twelve days, and probably longer, the duration of the trip depending to a large extent upon the weather and the success of the party in shooting and fishing. The objective point of the Maple will be Norfolk, after which it will roam at the will of the President. It is expected that a cruise will be made along the Atlantic coast, but no itinerary has been planned.

The funeral of Mrs. H. C. Miner, the wife of the theatrical manager, took place at her home, No. 27 Madison-ave., last evening. The service was Church of the Incarnation Among those present were Judge Gildersleeve, Judge McCarthy, Elchard Croker, Dr. and Mrs. Waite, Dr. and Mrs. Davis, Dr. and Mrs. Edwin Miner, Alfred Davis and Colo-nel W. Morton. The burial will be at Greenwood

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: Since August 18, 1871, judgments numberin 1.819 have been entered in the judgment records of Madison County, Nebraska, amounting in the agmant," outlawed, absolutely worthless, as will be shown. Comparatively few attempts have been warrants or executions, the majority of executions eretofore issued having been returned by the

officers of the law without levy.

old.

Then why, in the name of equity and good conclence, should they not refund it without gruming and proclaiming to the world through their
difficial organs? and representatives that the Eastn "goldburs" are sapping their very life blood,
cry drop of which was drawn from unsuspecting

Attons.

In this connection it must be borne in mind that in this connection it must be borne in mind that if farm mortgages are not held by loan and trust amponies in the Eastern States. Wildows, retired armers and trustees of estates have made many mall leans, owing to the prevailing opinion that the directive december "gill edged." Again, thousands

In thic connection it must be borne in mind that all farm mortgages are not held by loan and trust companies in the Eastern States. Wildows, retired farmers and trustees of estates have made many small bars, owing to the prevailing opinion that the security offered was "gilt edged." Again, thousands of farmers in the newer portions of this State have sold their farms to guilible Eastern capitalists, by mortgaging them for double the value thereof, with the sole purpose and intent to defraud, and afterward allowing them to be sold under foredosure proceedings at great expense. No doubt many attempts have been made thus to sell property in the older counties, but the value of farm property has risen so rapidly that it is worth double, treble, the amount of the indebtedness thereon; hence the curses heaped upon the mortgages.

Hailroad corporations nowadays are receiving full measure of abuse by their patrons. I do not deny that they have been guilty of extortion, abused too aften their privileges; but soulless as they are, they must be credited with just what they are legitimately entitled to at the hands of the public.

Twenty years ago, before the advent of the Union Pacific Railroad, we paid 35 per ton for hauling coal and stance of thirty-five miles, 35 and 36 per 1,000 feet for lumber, about the same price for the privilege of riding that distance overland in a lumber wagod drawn by exen or horses. In contrast with the present and of transportation, teamsters and farmers in those ante-bellum days had a decided advantage over the "railroad magnates" of to-day. Before the road was constructed, or say twenty-five years ago, lend in this vicinity could not be sold for 31 peasers, eash; it cannot be bought now for less than 3100 per acre. If 't were not for fabulous sums of money expended in the construction of railroads and other internal improvements in Nebraska, it would still be the Great American Desert, inhabited by buffalo, elk deer and other wild animals of the plains. The railroads were largely instrumen